

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Following is the President's message, sent to the Senate to-day relative to the nominations of collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell:

I transmit herewith the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the suspension of the late collector and naval officer of the port of New York, with accompanying documents. In addition thereto, I respectfully submit the following observations: The custom house in New York collects more than two-thirds of all the customs revenues of the government; its administration is a matter, not of local interest merely, but of great importance to the people of the whole country. For a long period of time it had been used to manage and control political affairs. The officers suspended by me are, and for several years have been, engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and state of New York; the duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work; their offices have been conducted as a part of the political machinery under their control; they have made the custom house the centre of partisan political management. The custom house should be a business office; it should be conducted on business principles. Col. James, postmaster at New York City, writing on this subject, says: "The postoffice is a business institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I, and my subordinates, can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by controlling primaries or dictating nominations." The New York custom house should be placed on the same footing with the New York postoffice, but under the suspended officers the custom house would be one of the principal political agencies in the State of New York. To change this, they profess to believe, would be, in the language of Cornell in his response, "to surrender their personal and political rights." Convinced that the people of New York, and of the country generally, wish the New York custom house to be administered solely with a view to public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to introduce in this great office the reforms which the country desires. With my information of the facts in the case, and with a sense of the responsible obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officers in question and to make the nominations now before the Senate, in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently administered. (Signed)

R. B. HAYES,  
Executive Mansion.

January 31, 1879.

A. R. Polls, sergeant-at-arms of the sub-committee sent to New Orleans, stated that St. Martin was deputy sergeant-at-arms of that committee from the 10th till the 22nd of July. Whatever subpoenas St. Martin had received from the witness. He received no instructions with regard to them except to serve them. The chairman examined Blackburn, who testified that he had never spoken to St. Martin in his life, except, perhaps, to say good-day. He had never seen him talking with Stenger and had never heard that a large number of witnesses were kept in close quarters by him and Weber. Stenger testified that the first time he saw Weber was in the committee room at New Orleans; never saw St. Martin until he was appointed; believed he was appointed at the suggestion of Weber, who recommended him as one who knew where to find witnesses; never had any conversation with Maddox and did not speak to Carter until the committee returned to Washington. The chairman observed that the alleged conversation between Stenger and St. Martin could not have taken place on the date given.

Hiscock asked if this part of the inquiry was closed.

The chairman answered in the negative, and asked for a short secret session to consider the resolution offered by Stenger, and to the details connected with the appointment of a sub-committee to proceed to New York.

The sub-committee will leave Washington on Sunday night and commence taking testimony on Monday afternoon. Their meetings will be held in the postoffice building. Among the first witnesses to be called are Marble, Pelton, and Weed. Mr. Tilden will also be called upon to testify. At present the committee seem to have no inclination to pass a special resolution that he be allowed to have counsel present to advise with upon his testimony. The resolution in favor of bringing back Anderson to the stand is indefinitely tabled, and is not likely to be heard of again. The sub-committee will be away about ten or fifteen days. It is understood that little will be done by the committee at Washington before their return.

LOUISVILLE, 31.—The Louisville alms house, situated five miles south of the city, was this morning destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. At the time, 340 persons were in the place, nearly all of whom escaped. James Ridley, an imbecile was burned fatally. Fred Meyer in escaping, broke his neck; Henry K. Ehler perished in the flames; Thos. Dixon was killed by a fall; Nathan Caldwell was seriously hurt and Mrs. Johnson was severely burned and will probably die. The scene is described as horrible in the extreme, but the most marvelous feature is the small loss of life attending it. Nearly all the inmates were aged invalids, imbeciles and cripples, the ages ranging from 108 years to 50. The building cost \$175,000 and was insured.

CHICAGO, 31.—The morning session of the sub-committee from Washington was occupied in hearing the evidence of Durby and Shoop, members of the late Federal grand jury. Their testimony was in effect that an indictment had been found by that jury against the register in bankruptcy, Hibbard, for perjury, and making a false report, but that District Attorney Bangs, after promising to draw up an indictment against Hibbard, had failed to do so, giving as a reason that Judge Blodgett had instructed him to withhold it. Bangs also refused to file an indictment, prepared by the jury themselves.

A careful examination of the testimony of Assignee Voock shows that the witness, last night, contradicted several points made by Helsing in his evidence. In the afternoon session, to-day, the same line of evidence was taken as in the morning, the witnesses being all members of the grand jury last fall. The testimony was that the indictment against Hibbard for false returns was found, made out and returned, but that an indictment against Hibbard for perjury, although found and reported to Judge Bangs was not framed. Bangs informing the jury that, with the concurrence of Judge Blodgett, he should refuse to frame it and that Blodgett had said to him that he (Blodgett) was responsible for the interpretation of the law under which Hibbard made his returns and affidavits. Several witnesses testified to remarks by Judge Blodgett, or from him, to the effect that the jury were grangers loafing here at government's expense, and should be dismissed; also that Judge Bangs had seemed reluctant to bring before the jury other than minor matters.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., 31.—At noon, to-day, it was discovered, by the sentinel guarding the building wherein Wild Hog, the Cheyenne chief, is confined and heavily ironed, that the desperate Indian was lying on the ground in his prison room, covered with blood, having stabbed himself in four places, in the region of the heart, with the intention of putting an end to his life, rather than be taken south. The post surgeon pronounces the wounds very dangerous, if not fatal.

Thirty-three squaws and 22 children left here this morning for Pine Ridge agency, and will be turned over to the Sioux at that agency as their natural protectors.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—For some days past a conflict between the manager of the Sutro tunnel and Comstock mines has created much interest on the street. The mines have been threatening to send water through what is known as the lightning drift, recently completed, connecting the tunnel with the combination shaft of the Hale & Norcross and Savage, and run it off through the tunnel. Sutro has provided against this by effecting a connection between the tunnel and the winze go-

ing down to the lower levels of the Savage and building a partial bulkhead in the tunnel, by which means any water pumped into the tunnel will be returned to the Savage. A number of conferences have been held between the Sutro and the Bonanza people, with the view of finally arranging difficulties, but no conclusion has yet been reached, though it is the general impression that a compromise will be effected.

Miss Mary Marshall, the Chicago pedestrian, at 11 o'clock to-night, completed 1,067 quarter miles.

Columbus Alexander appeared before the grand jury, for the purpose of having the Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, indicted for sending him a challenge to fight a duel, last summer. Alexander was examined at some length, after which further consideration of the case was postponed until Monday.

NEW YORK, 31.—Talmage, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, last night, denounced the anti-Chinese law. He said, come the Chinese had, come they would, and come they should. God liked the Chinese physiognomy so well that he had made four hundred millions of them, while he had made only one Kearney. Talmage likened the paganism which endured insult uncomplainingly better than the Christianity that mauled and stoned them. The nation that got the inside track with China would be the richest nation of the globe.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Potter committee's genuine work will begin next week when Tilden, Pelton, Smith, and Weed's examinations will take place here. The sub-committee is considered very weak for aggressive work, as Springer alone is expected to conduct that examination.

Later developments confirm the impression telegraphed a week ago that all efforts to prove that the cipher telegrams were innocent of fraudulent purpose have been abandoned. The substantial accuracy of their translation seems admitted. Tilden will repudiate them. Nephew Pelton is to be the chief scapegoat.

A prominent southern man, conversing regarding the next presidential campaign, thus sets forth the views and purposes of that section. The people of the south have no opinions on finance which they will not surrender for the sake of success. We are opposed to the national banking system and desire re-established State banks. We want a currency that has neither wings nor legs, and that will stay where it is issued. "Admitting that this platform would lose New York and New Jersey," he said, "we could afford that, if we could carry Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and perhaps Pennsylvania. The western States are as much opposed to the national banking system as we of the south. Our people in Ohio will make the anti-national bank platform in the State convention this year, and go to the people on that issue with Sherman as standard-bearer. If we win there the Presidential election of the next year is as good as ours, for we shall put the same ideas into the national platform. If we lose, we have a year ahead to perfect new arrangements. If our anti-bank crusade fails in the west, we shall become the hardest of hard money, form alliances with the eastern democracy, and make a strike for New York and New Jersey. The one thing for which our people care more than anything else is the preservation of what we call our autonomy. We propose to manage our local affairs in our own way and without the interference of the general government. We can rally our voters just as well under Bayard as under Thurman. If we fail in our western alliance, we still have a chance to unite with the eastern democracy, and make a race with them. The south is solid and will remain so. We shall have the machinery of the elections in 1880. The republican line is along one, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is pretty sure to be broken at some weak point; we have two lines, and the best part of each.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 31.—The train which left South Bethlehem, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening, was wrecked at Iron Hill station. The entire train, which was well filled with passengers returning from Dr. Linderman's funeral, was thrown from the track. No one was killed. The accident was caused by a displaced switch, the lock of which appears to have been broken and the switch

opened with the intention of throwing the train from the track.

BALTIMORE, 1.—The oyster schooner *Adamantine* has been found sunk in the bay. Her captain, Horace Baker, of Philadelphia, lashed to the top-mast, and the bodies of nine men, composing the crew, were lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The inhabitants of Smith's Island saw the wreck on the morning of January 2d, but owing to the rough weather, were unable to go out to it, although the captain was seen signalling from the topmast, where he was lashed.

BOSTON, 1.—Several coupons from bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, presented for redemption here, have been identified as stolen from the Northampton Bank in 1876. They probably came from some European banking house, and will be turned over to the original owner.

Chief Joseph and the interior department have arranged for the cession by the Nez Percés, of about 48,000 square miles in Idaho. The Terms are six townships in Indian Territory, and \$250,000 in money to be placed in the treasury, and to draw four per cent interest.

The guests of Willard's hotel were greatly excited, this evening, owing to a fire in the top floor. The principal loss was by water.

Prof. Washington finished his 400 mile walk to-night, in 12½ hours.

Mary Marshall, at midnight was walking her 1,167th quarter mile.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Telegram*, this evening, prints the ayes and nays of the New York delegation's vote on the Chinese bill, for purposes of reference when they reappear before the people, and compares the spirit of the recent legislation against Chinese with the puritan legislation against Quakers and Catholics.

The *Graphic's* cartoon represents an ocean covered with Chinese junks crowding to America, each carrying fifteen passengers. A Chinese wall surrounds our coast, but the Chinese are coming through many portals in triumphant processions of fifteen.

James Stephens, the Irish revolutionist, just returned from Europe, where he has spent the last four years, reports that he was in constant communication with the leaders in Ireland of the party who believe in physical force if all the revolutionary elements in Ireland were united, as the factions in the revolutionary ranks were at their last gasp. They have not the numbers which they had in the heyday of the Fenian brotherhood, but they had a discipline and harmony of thought and action almost unknown before. The disorganization of the home rule party, which Stephens considered dead, had increased the revolutionary ranks wonderfully. The fall of that party rang the death knell of constitutional agitation among Irish nationalists. Stephens denounced the skirmishing fund scheme as akin to obtaining money under false pretences, and announces his purpose to visit every State and Territory in the Union and try to consolidate the ranks of the Irish national revolutionary societies to work in harmony for the independence of Ireland.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: I have received the following from an authentic and influential source: The transmission of powers of office is not yet completed at Versailles. Grevy, Gambetta and Dufaure form an all-powerful triumvirate. They thoroughly understand each other and hold all governmental power in their hands. Dufaure, however, will probably retire from the cabinet. An exchange will take place between him and Martel, now at the head of the upper house, the latter becoming premier and Dufaure succeeding him in the presidency of the Senate.

In conversation, last evening, Gambetta declared the ministerial crisis was ended for at least a year; and he further expressed perfect confidence in President Grevy. He said that the administrative and diplomatic changes would now take place without a single hitch. He is opposed to the impeachment of the ministers of the 15th of May. Parliament will probably return to Versailles about a fortnight hence. Numerous diplomatic changes are impending.

Gambetta's acceptance of the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was a master stroke. It saves him from the obligation of taking an office in the ministry, thereby

avoiding unpopularity, and designating him as successor to Grevy.

The crisis having now passed, it may be stated as a fact, that the republican chiefs had resolved to arrest MacMahon and send him to a military prison at Vincennes, if he had refused to yield the will of the nation. This statement has revived the strange and startling rumors of the past few days in relation to the discoveries made by the Left.

CHICAGO, 1.—The *Times's* London cable says: It is difficult to say what game Russia is playing. While the Czar is pacific, the press breathes fire. The *Golos* says: England is an implacable foe, calls for the reorganization of Central Asia, at the same time pointing out that the present operations of the British are intended to develop power as the protector of Asiatic Turkey. Troops continue to replace those which leave Turkish territory, though the Czar assures England of the complete evacuation of Roumelia. Meanwhile the Bulgarians are arming all hands and showing a bitter hostility to the European commission. The belief is growing that there will be a vast rising against the Turks when the Russians go. This is said to suit the diplomatic plans of Russia. It will create a new situation. She will then make fresh demands on Turkey, while the British operations in Asia will be an excuse to go at once again for Constantinople. Russia moves slowly, though looking far ahead. It is learned from a private source that an army of 15,000 men is getting ready to leave Sebastopol for the Caucasus at the end of February.

In the Reno inquiry Colonel Benton, third officer in command in the Custer campaign, gave evidence which was the most favorable to Reno of any yet elicited. He commended Reno's generalship and courage. He estimated the Indians as numbering over 8,000, although at that time he had not believed them to exceed 2,500.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—Virginia City dispatch: This morning Judge Rising gave the Savage company an injunction restraining Sutro from running a business in the tunnel or in any way preventing water from flowing through it. The Savage gave a bond of \$2,000 to indemnify Sutro for any damage resulting from water entering the tunnel, and pumping will begin at once, and water will be sent into the tunnel. Sutro has a body of armed men in readiness at the connection between the tunnel and combination shaft. The company does not intend to employ fighters, as they are confident they can disperse the regiment by the judicious use of pumps and hot water.

NEW YORK, 3.—Rabbi Tisdal writes to the *Sun* as follows: "The heathen Chinese appears to be a dangerous animal for free America, and he must only come by fifteens. But the Chinese are not all heathen. In Foo Chow Foo there is a large population of Jews, who sincerely believe in the Lord's anointed, and, like all Jews, are looking for the coming of the Savior. The Chinese Jew can be seen almost every night in Delaney Street, who talks Hebrew, and is circumcised, and, like all Jews, has heard of and believes in Christ. These Jews are also ostracized in the United States because they are among the Chinese. Are persecuted Jews to have no resting place in this free republic, if they come from China and are born there?"

Lieutenant commander L. N. B. Wyse, of the French navy, who recently arrived here from Europe, addresses the following note to the editor of the *Herald*: On my arrival my attention was called to a letter published in your paper on the 17th ult., over the signature of Lieut. John T. Sullivan, United States navy, on the colonization of the American isthmus. I am convinced from its tenor that the writer had no opportunity to peruse my several reports on the subject, otherwise he would have seen that I strongly recommended to the careful attention of the great scientific international congress, which is to meet on the 15th of May, not only the routes of survey by expeditions under my command but also those surveyed by commanders Selfridge, Lull and Collins, of the United States navy, and advocated by them. The choice made by the international congress will carry with it, undoubtedly weight and authority, and should the result of my efforts be to have brought a little simplicity into the chaotic mass of projects which will